### BUSINESS NOTICES.

The following Memorial to the Legislature has been signed by such of the Trustees of the Movean Liver Everance Couraby or New York as are in the city and could be reached, who noted with the majority at he late election.

Other signatures will doubtless failow, and it is hoped the Legislature will find time to do the subject entire justice which is thus brought to its attention.

tion: rable the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York, in

e convend; all of the understanced, Trustees of the Munual Life inst-y of New-York, respectfully shows; re all largely interested to the amount of nearly, or tuo of dollars) in the Policies of Insurance issued by this

Compared Compared to their number have long been members of the Board Trustees, and have faithfully and assistantly labored for its prospection of the following trustees in its efficient man generation success a size of their number have long been members of the Board rea, and have full high and samurously labored for the prospective, as all feet a feet, with the trip its efficient mean summer and sometimes as the set of the prospective of the contract of the prospective of the prospe

g to the Election of Officers of Incorporated Compastes are defining and they said your home able holy to remedy said defects sing such has, as while they are fruly conservative in their ter, shalf not interfere with the wested and proper rights and

"No peat up Utics contracts our powers.
The whole boundless continent a ours."
With this sentiment as their motto. RAPPERTY

PRICES REDUCED.-Selling off the entire stock of

PRICES REDUCED.—Scaling off the cattle stock of spring and Summer Goods, at greatly reduced prices. Consisting of Striped Plaid and Figured Sclin, plain and embroidered Graje Striped, Plaid and Figured Sclin, plain and embroidered Graje Striped, Printed Catalones, Barcase and Thistes Thirte Wood Shawis, Excurse, Tastne, Laws, Franted Jaconess, Barcas De Jaron, Ghalles, Peptura Linen, Gingharas, Silk and Linen Goods. De Baise for traveling drise-es, Mantilles, Parascle, Summer Stuffs for near's such boys wear, vestinger, Cavata, &c. All most be soul. Lawses fook out for barryling.

500 Fight and Embroidered real Canton Craps Shaws, from etc. 57 56 such.
100 Extra Superfine, very rich and heavy Fronces, which will be offered from 60 to \$12 less than the cost to import.
300 Formole of all styles and colora, very cleary from 7/, 5/ and 10/.
Also, Needlework Collars, Lace and Musilin Under Sieevez, Flatz and Embroidered Linen Cambrid Handkerchiefs, Ribbens-Hosisery, Gioves, and a good assortment of Haberdahry.
Also, Brown and Bisoched Sheetings and Shritings, and a general assortment of Goods for Family use.
Ladjes, if you wish to secure a bargain, give an early call, as the goods must be sold to make room for new full Goods.

HEARD, CLAFY & CO., No. 301 Grandet.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL AND NIBLO'S GARDEN-Di-

where may be found one of the most extensive and select varieties of ENDRE-GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HORIERY, to be found at any one place in this country. His motto is, "The very best goods at prices generally paid for inferior qualities."

To STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY.-SOLOMON & HART, No. 28 Broadway, invite the attention of strangers, and the public generally, to the extensive and beautiful assertment of Curtain Meterials, Furniture Coverings and Upholstery Goods of every description, which they have now in state and which they are respectly by delly articals from Europe. Their above compress rich Broadway Satte He Latines, Domasta, Late and Muslin Chranics, Cornices, it and and Trimmings, French Paper Hangings, and Boreers or all kinds, &c. Curtains and and put up in the best manner and accurding to the most approved French designs, or earl to any part of the United States or elsewhere.

or elsewhere.

Merchants and families will find it to their advantage to call, as every article in the Curtain and Upholstery line can be found at the above establishment, and made up to suit, at prices which cannot fail

Paying dear for your whistle is now understood to

THE CRYSTAL PALACE. - This great Exhibition will place will scarcely equal, go to Tuttle's, No. 345 Broadway. Here every soon open; but would you see a great curiosity alon, which even that morresus which the Borasars of Europe afford may be found, with Haby Jumpers, Dulls, Trinkets, Typ, and every article calculated to please or amoust the children. He has also a fine assortment of Residence and Dressing Cases, which all who are about traveling should expanse. A CARD .- Taylor's new Saloon is now open in Broad-

way, corner of Frankin et. The Hotel will be open to the public on or about the first day of ceptember next. He takes this opportunity of returning thanks for the pairwage bitherm extraded to him, and kepts for a continuance of the same in his new enterprise. Honeken .- City life can be made comfortable, if persons avail themselves of the pleasant retreats in the violaity of the Those who are desirous of enloying healtful embreuse, in additional levely in usic, should visit the UTIC COTTAGE every Meday, Wed-day and Friday afternoons. Nova's Brass Bana will be there.

To Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping are thoroughly and efficiently taught by B. F. Forten, No. 307 Brooksay, where scaletone conversant with business may atten a missier symmetric of double carry in the short space of one week. Open day

LY FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and pub isn-

If you want the only article in the Userko FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES-Long known, severely

No. 310 Brondway.

The Row Jully known that Davis's Rahveneprice So cents per bottle—in the best preparation amount or changing
erey has to its conginal color. Davis's Hyperica is no qualect to
promoting the growth, are get in the beauty of the heir. Price 20 cents
per bottle. For eale at the principal depot, No. 206 Granden, and by

How to GET Kid or Worms-The simplest thing

How to Get Kill of Works—The simplest this is to two Werls—You have only to purchase a bottle of Milane's Celebrated Vermituse, and administer it according to the directions accompanying each vail. It never fails to give immediate relief and is perfectly safe for young or old. The following festimony, in favor of Milane's Celebrated Vermitings, was handed as a short time and Celebrated Vermiting to a shaded as a short time and Celebrated Vermiting to a child of her s, four years old, which brought was perfect in the child to now well, and fiving in Reministrate place. For finite the child is now well, and fiving in Reministrate-place. For finite the child is now well, and fiving in Reministrate-place. For finite the child is now well, and fiving in Reministrate-place. For finite the particulars, injurie of Miss Harnie, No. o Manhatta-place.

P. S. D. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermiting, also his Laver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Ping Stores in this city. now be had at all respectable Drug Stores is the city Pills, can be Parchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take nome but Dr M'LSKE'S VERMITGE All others, in comparison, are mostly

FF 233.—BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye and Wig

ther establishment in the world.

Lew What is the cause of the alarming Mortality can annuier diseased it cannot be marpe fruit, for that ass not the appearance. It is the decayed vegetable and annual matter to a ting in the water to be annual as Filter will effectually reserve there. Depth No. 3 by annually

Sent monthly Line of Mail Steamers between the United States and Bremen. — We understand that a temporary arrangement has been made between the Postmaster General and Mr. R. Schlenden, Representative from the Government at Bremen, by which the mails will be conveyed between New York and Bremen in the steamers Hains and Germanica, which are about to be placed on the line by Mesers. W. A. Fritze & Co., a respectable commercial house of Bremen, to ruin in connection with the United States steamers Wahington and Hermann, so as to give some monthly trips throughout the year. The rates of postage by this line are to remain the same as at present, to wit: Iwenty cents the single rate for letters, two cents each for newspapers, and two conts an ounce or fraction of an ounce for pamphlets and magazines. These are the rates simply between any part of the United States and Bremen. Letters, &c. sent to or received from places beyond Bromen are subject, of course, to additional postage, as stated in the pamphlet edition of Post Office Regulations for 1852; but even with these additional charges it will be perceived that, for the correspondence to and from any part of Germany, the Bremen line afforce chapper and better facilities of communication than any other. It is understood that the first steamer of the new line is to sail from Bremen for the United States on the ist of August next.

The New York Steamers Bill.—It is announced by

from Bremen for the United States on the 1st of August next.

The New York Stramboat Bill.—It is announced by The Course of this morning, that the steamboat mail between New York and Boston has been discontinued, and that there will hereafter be but two mails a day between the two cities, both of which will go by the land route via New Haven—one in the morning, closing here at 5 A. M., and the other, closing at 34 o clock P. M. Smiller mail trains leave New York at about the same hours of the day, or a little later. It was stated yesterday—we know not upon what authority—that the steamboat mail contract had been transferred from the Stonington to the Norwich line. We presume, therefore, that the discentinance of the steamboat mail is only temporary, and that it will be resteamboat mail is only temporary, and that it will be resteamboat mail to only temporary. He steamboat mail ought to be continued, if within the bounds of possibility. Hon. Wm. Slade, Cor. Sec. and General Agent of the Board of National Popular Education, gives notice that the feurteenth class of Teachers will assemble at Hartford, the feurteenth class of Teachers will assemble at Hartford, the feurteenth class of Teachers will assemble at Hartford, the feurteenth class of Teachers will assemble at Hartford, the feurteenth class of Teachers will assemble at Hartford, the feurteenth class of Teachers will assemble at Hartford, the feurteenth class of Teachers will assemble at Hartford, the feurteenth class of Teachers will assemble at Hartford, the feurteenth class of Teachers will assemble at Hartford, the feurteenth class of Teachers will assemble at Hartford, the feurteenth class of Teachers will assemble at Hartford, the feurteenth class of Teachers will assemble at Hartford, the feurteenth class of Teachers will assemble at Hartford, the feurteenth class of Teachers will assemble at Hartford, the feurteenth class of Teachers will assemble at Hartford, the feurteenth class of Teachers will assemble at Hartford, the feurteenth class of Teache

New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1853.

Persons wanting The Tribuse left at their residences or places
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end it to us through the Post-Office. Price 12 cents a weak—payable

intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and dress of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a goar-tee of his good faith, anot undertake to return rejected Communications.

W SEE THIRD PAGE. A

There was ejelding in town on Saturday upon recalving news that both houses of the Legislature had agreed to adjourn on Wednesday. But the rejoicing was premature. They did, indeed, so agree: but the Senate, in the afternoon session, reconsidered their vote, and be subject is an open question. The Senate did very little. The Supply bill was debated in Committee and progress was reported. They also voted to attend

the or ening of the Crystal Palace. In Assembly, the same invitation was accepted. Adiournment and impeachment occupied nearly all the session. An attempt to take up the l'emperance bill failed. (See Third Page for proceedings.)

We give in our Local Department this morning a formidable catalogue of crimes and disasters; among them the death of Underhill C. Fosdick, one of the victims of the New-World explosion : supposed suicide of R B. Smith, late Clerk in the City Inspector's Office: verdict of guilty against five of the rioters at Dr. Wheeler's: murder of Samuel Freeman, colored : suicide of G. F. Gaiser: inquest on P. McNulty, who was shot in a Centre-st. beer cellar; and inquest on Mathew Wallace, shot accidentally on the 4th inst.

We publish this morning Judge Strong's opinion in the case of Judge Morris against the Chamberlain of the City of New-York. Judge Morris sued the Chamberlain in his capacity of County Treasurer, for the increased compensation voted to Judges of the Supreme Court by the Board of Supervisors. Knowing that Controller Flagg would probably refuse to pay he proceeded, under a County law, and applied for a peremptory mandamus to compel Mr. Flagg's cashier and subo dinate to disburse. Judge Strong decides in favor of Morris, and, at the same time, in his own favor since he was at the time directly affected in his pocket by the law upon which he was called to

decide. We don't say that this had any weight, but it

looks badly.

This battle was not fought by Morris alone; the whole brood of plunderers hanging around the City Hall were at his back. It was not a simple process by Morris to recover so many dollars: had is been, he might have entered a civil suit against the County. But that method was too slow; Mr. Flagg stood firm at the door of the Treasury, keeping invaders at bay; the people were about to drive the foul brood from official position; semething must be done to circumvent Mr. Flam, or farewell to pickings and stealings. Therefore, instead of a trial with regularly obtained judgment, Judge Morris proceeded by applying for peremptery mandamus, brought the application before a relative and a member of the same beach, and upon this one man's ipse dixit the County (City) Treasury is undermined at the back door and the treasure so nobly guarded by the Controller, left at the mercy of the Board of Supervisors, the notorious Aldermen and their peculiar friends.

The storm of Saturday evening was the cause of a very serious disaster at Haverstraw, Rockland County, whereby five persons were killed, three fatally wounded, and several others less scriously hurt. Full particulars will be found in our special report in another column.

Our correspondence and journals by the Atlantic add not much to our information with regard to the great question of peace or war in Europe. The believers in peace seem to place some reliance on the fact that up to the 13th uit, there had been no movement of the Russian forces for the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia : but they forget that the last ulti natum was not rejected by the Porte until the 16th, and that the consequent march of the Russians could scarcely be commenced before the 25th. As there is no doubt that the occupation had been ordered to follow the relection of the ultimatum, we must expect to hear by Madrid that he will prefer to stay where he is. Should Cassers. Pruth and the Danube.

From Paris there is an unofficial report that Louis Na poleon has agreed to the English view of the case, and when the occupation of the Principalities takes place, will not insist on regarding it as a declaration of war .-Whether this be true or only stock-jobbers' invention, public confidence in the preservation of peace appeared rather stronger at Paris and London when the Atlantie sailed than it had been previously. Still mercantile operations were proceeding with extreme exution, and in the commercial world there was evidently nothing like a firm assurance on the subject. For though in the ultimatum sent from St. Petersburg to Constantinople, Count Nesselrode, who now for the first time appears in the negotiations with the Porte, declares that the Russion troops will enter the territories of Turkey, " not to make war, but to obtain from the Sultan con cessions which he has refused to grant by "way of an amicable understanding," it is hardly possible for one who has studied the whole progress of the affair, from Menchikoff's debut at Constantinople to Count Nesselrode's circular, to doubt that the Czar means to make war, and that his object is the destruction of Turkey. In fact, the ultimatum expressly says that it is in consequee of "his solicitude for the pre-" servation of the Ottoman Empire" that the Emperor once more urges the Sultan's Government "to reflect "on the disastrous consequences of its refusal;" clearly signifying that for the Porte to persist in the refusal would result in the downfall of the Moslem power. In view of these facts, we may be assured that the recent decree of the Sultan, emancipating his Christian subjects, and guaranteeing to them all, the Greeks inclusively, all that Russia asked for the Greeks alone. will not be accepted as satisfactory by the Emperor. but that he will continue to demand an act of the nature of a treaty with himself, giving him the right to interfere as he may choose in the internal affairs of Turkey. Up to the present hour there is nothing in the public course of Russia to indicate the slightest disposition to yield anything in regard to this question. What may be brought about by the efforts of Austria toward mediation remains to be seen, but very much is not to be expected.

When we consider the interest of France and England in the preservation of the Turkish Empire as it is, it seems unlikely that they should consent to the occupation of the Principalities by Russia. And if they do consent, what then! Will they then advise the Porte to grant the very demands which they have all along advised it to reject? Or will Russia abandon those demands at the very moment that she victoriously takes possession of the Principalities! Neither of

But it is useless to speculate on the chances of such an imbreglio. Only, as a general war lies clearly among these chances, we may appropriately inquire what would be its effect upon this country. No doubt that, at first, it would be disastrous, especially to enterprises of a speculative nature. It would arrest our impetuous career in the contracting of debts abroad, and would at first produce a wide-reaching and disastrous pressure on our money market. Such would be the immediate effect, but ultimately the United States would be benefitted. The disasters of the be- and uttering grandiose apothegms meaning nothing in ginning would result in the establishment of a tariff exile. We hold that no such men can be prescient. The

products, which Western Europe has hitherto largel derived from Russia, an extensive and profitable foreign market would be opened to our farmers; and finally the number of men of means who would abandon Europe in consequence of such a war, and seek a new home in whatever might be the upshot of the war for Europe or for particular States of Europe, there can be no doubt that at the conclusion of peace-if, as is pretty certain. that should be at a remote day-the United States would be found to have gained very greatly in all the elements of power.

Another change has taken place in the Spanish Administration. The Cabinet formed by Gen. Lersundi some two menths since, and not yet completed, several gentlemen to whom places were offered having declined to take them, has been modified. The modification consists in the resignation of Don Bermudez de Castro. Minister of Finance, who is succeeded by Senor Pastor, and in the appointment of Don Calderon de la Barca to the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, while Senor Moyano is named Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

The retirement of the late Minister of Finance is a misfortune, not only for the Cabinet but for the Country. Of all the Ministers, he was the one in whom the public had the most confidence, and whose official acts had been most truly conformed to the spirit of the Constitution. He had streamously opposed the corrupt Railroad grants of the preceding Cabinet; he had insisted on the convening of the Cortes; he had arged the revocation of the decrees against Gen Narvaez; and had resisted the project of allotting to the heirs of the notorious Godoy a large indemnity for property of which that personage had been publicly deprived. On these points he stood alone: his colleagues were determined to pursue a different course, and accordingly he withdrew from the Government. No other of its members could have carried away with him so much of the elements of what trust the people have hitherto reposed

The antecedents of Messrs Paster and Meyana are rather favorable than otherwise. The latter was prominent in the Cortes two years since, where he vehemently opposed the administration of Bravo Murillo and belonged to the Acti-Reform Committee whose object was to prevent an Absolutist reform that would have destroyed the Constitution altogether. Pastor was also opposed to Bravo Murillo, but we believe has not before taken a leading part in public affairs; at least, of late years we have not heard of him. But it must be said that in entering the Government when Bermudez de Castro goes out for such reasons as we have given above. they must have agreed to go with their colleagues, to become parties to the political errors which De Castro has so honorably rejected.

The newly-named Minister of Poreign Affairs is well known in this country, having resided here some years in the capacity of Minister Plenipotentiary Whether he will accept office in Spain at present is doubtful; indeed, his friends at Madrid, immediately after his appointment, loudly declared that he would not. Such. we should imagine, would be the decision of any sensible man well established in a foreign country and not particularly desirous of enjoying the perils of a civil war at home, without the power of saving his country from its disasters. The situation in Spain is critical. There is a very potent influence in favor of abroguting the Constitution, and in the service of this scheme each successive Cabinet seems compelled by some fatality to enlist. Brave Murillo was on the verge of putting it in execution: Roncali could not travel in any other path than one leading straight to the same result: and the Lersundi Administration is apparently subject to a similar malign destiny. Now, at the end of this undertaking civil war is inevitable. On the one hand, the foreign support which secured the crown to Queen Isabella will cease entirely the day the Constitution is annulled, and then the partisons of legitimacy and Don Carlos may hopefully begin again. On the other, the body of the people, who are seriously at. tached to constitutional liberties, will also rise in their defense, and between these two revolutionary elements the present reigning family will be effectually driven

Into a complication so gloomy, and where there is so little prospect of doing any good, the warmest patriot may be pardoned for not plunging, and we presume, with the friends of Don Calderon de la Barca at difficult circumstances that may possibly be produced.

influence of Don Calderon in the Ministry could hardly be other than auspicious. If we mistake not, he held the post of Under-Secretary in the department of Fo. reign Affairs at Madrid at the time the slave trade trea. ties were negotiated, and was himself concerned in drawing up the Convention with Lord Clarendon establishing the Court of Mixed Commission at Havana and proiding for the apprenticeship and subsequent liberation of the emancipades. Accordingly, it were not too much to hope that, when charged with a ministerial portfolio, he should exercise a powerful influence for the exact would act most efficiently to save the honor of his counry and to prevent Cuba from becoming a Slave State in American Union, a consummation which every in-

## UNIVERSAL MONARCHY IN EUROPE. Napoleon is reported to have said, "in fifty years

"Europe will be either Republican or Cossack." As we never could discover the prescience of great conquerors or politicians, the changes of the world chiefly depend ing on such genius as that of Columbus, who was spurned from Court to Court, or that of Fulton, which Napolson laughed at, or that of Morse, which Congress refused to aid, and not upon dynastic defeats or victories, we consider such epigrammatic sayings nonsensical, often as they are repeated. If we look at the history of the world, we shall find its future, at whatever period mis understood by the great men of the time. Sesostris who hoped to consolidate the Egyptian nation, laid the seeds of its destruction. Alexander the Great, who dreamt of universal empire died of a superlative debauch in his earlier years, and his Empire was incontinently divided. Casar prophesied grandeur for his country, and subdued Gaul: he showed himself so far a statesman as to introduce the chief men of that country into the Roman Senate as equal with Romans-a mark of wisregards this country; but Cosar weakened and destroyed the Republic by such extension. Charlemagne who prophesied for France extended empire, so depleted his domenions by war that the found system followed as an effect of national exhaustion. By the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, one-fifth of the best industrial portion of the French Kingdom was driven out. in the hope of adding to national unity and monarchial force. By the war on the American Colonies, the Tory prophets promised themselves wealth at the expense of the feeble resistants. By the acquisition of Colonies the Sovereigns of France and Spain predicted for themselves vast increase of power and riches. All these expectations were signally disappointed.

In all these prophecies we see equal Charlatanism with that of Napoleon; showing truculence in power,

cessation of the supply of breadstuffs and other raw | children be necessary to the Kingdom of Heaven, the few plain rules followed by private persons in their private affairs are alone necessary to the growth of Empires. In the history of this century we find no ad ministration of power so unmarked with public acts of a so-called brilliant character as that of John Quincy this country, would be immensely increased. Thus, Adams, who did nothing but let things alone, pay off the national debts and allow the people to increase their store. conceptrate their numbers, and add to their happiness. If he had made a brutal democratic war on the Seminoles or Mexicans and scattered and thereby weakened the population, his administration would be considered brilant: as it was, it was called imbecile because it was truly great. So, too, Robert Walpole, in the last contury, though surrounded by a rotten set of legislators and churchmen, and an ignorant people, kept Engiand gloriously at peace. He, however, does not shine in history, but the elder Pitt, with his wars and debts, who came after him, is as splendid as a conflagration.

The above quoted Napoleonic agothegm is much in ogue, or rather the latter half it, among a certain and large portion of social philosophers, publicists, dissatisfied retrogradists, as well at discomfited revolutionists The fear is of a universal monarchy, and the past is appealed to for support. Apart from the deficiency all analogies between the past and the future, such prophecies are nonsensical on the mere ground that no men has a special gift in that line. If some new power modes of travel and commerce: if some fresh social economy, upsetting the commercial preponderance of cities were discovered; if some govel destructive agent which would put an end to war by means of its wholesale terrors, were to be put in practice, -either of these might change the face of Society, and Society has been changed and empires defined by parallel inno-

But let us look at the prophets of a universal monarchy from historical analogies. History records some such essays of universal monarchy, at least over the known or historically acting part of the world at certain periods. Cyrus, with his Medo-Persians, is the first of that kind whose conquests and era are in connection with the historical chain that reaches to our times. But if he led vigorous, energetic, warlike and savage races against Lydians, Assyrians, Egyptians and others, they being more advanced in the civilization and polish of that era, no one, however slightly acquainted with the history and progress of civilization, will compare that now existing, in form or tendency, with that of the ancient epochs. The spirit of Caste reigned supreme among the besotted nations of the East, and when the Asiatic conquerors, with such adherents, attempted the invasion of Democratic Greece, they were at once re-

In Europe the greater half of the creations of caste and hierarchy are already in ruins, and Liberty, never stifled, though momentarily weakened, is undermining what remains. The people of Europe are neither Lydians, Assyrians nor Egyptians, whatever may be the resemblance between the petsy sovereigns of both these

Again, the Macedonian hero conquered nearly the same regions, and the Grecian Republics, weakened by their dissensions and their colonial system. The liberties, however of the greater portion of Europe are not in a decaying, but a growing state, and no serpent, Pythian or Czarian, will strangle them. Alexander brought into Asia the Grecian culture and language, and thus facilitated several centuries after the spread of Christianity in Antioch as well as in Alexandria. Russia has no such superior culture to introduce into

The universal dominion of Rome was not extended originally in the name of despotism and barbarism. This dominion was destroyed, when the Emperors, as now the Czars, claimed divinity. Rome conquered no nations more free or civilized than herself. The Rome of Emilius, Flaminius, Lucullus, was more free, if less polished, than Macedon, Greece, or Asia. The dignity of man was based on firmer, loftier and purer premises in Rome than in the countries conquered. There was more right, liberty and civilization in the municipia of Italy than those of Gaul when Casar entered them with his victorious legions, and the same existed in relation to Betica, Iberia and Africa. Are the relations of Europe to the rest of Europe of the same character? The aspirations for a rude but dis inct national independence as principally represented by the savage German and Gothic tribes, overthrew finally the power of the

to the United States will not be likely to become less argument. Charles Vth ruled legally and quietly over that is now used in supplying American cities, with the Upton S. Heath. He has only been on the Bench about personal sequalitance with the institutions and leading and flourishing countries of that time: Poland partly supposed to be the best in the world. It is estimated three parts of Western Europe, over the most civilized men of this Republic, would enable him, better than sided with him: even barbarous Russia sent him succors that the entire cost of the works proposed to be erectperhaps any other Spaniard, at once to sustain the and sought his alliance; and he was supported by the ed will be \$4,000,000, and that the extension to be dignity of his country, and to preserve for her a friend- Papacy, still influential if not all-powerful at that epoch. ly position toward the United States, even under the No one ever so nearly grasped the scepter of continental monarchy. But such an establishment has always With regard to the stoppage of the Slave Frade in been and ever will be hostile to the genius of Europe. Cuba and the work of emancipation in that island, the and the vital forces which have prevented it before are now stronger than ever and will prevent it still.

If Napoleon, with armies whose antec-dents of glory lay in the Marsellaise, in new births of the French Key. olution; who was originally one of the people, and ros from a sub-lieutenancy by effort, not favor; who carried his code, with its equalities before the law for all meninto the territories annexed to France-could not attain to the conquest of Europe under one Empire, how can the Russian, without any such impulses and aid hope

The decay of the superior crust of Society on the diffilment of the treaties in question. In so doing he | Continent of Europe out of Russia is contrasted with the vigor of the same class in Ru-sia, by those who arrued for the single monarchy. But in what does the class really differ in Russia from that of the other States ' In nothing, perhaps, but greater fragility and putridity. It is grub and pull at the core. It has no superior sap, vitality, or endurance. Its power is cut down by each successive Emperor, and it does not gain on the people.

Russian supremacy can only come of superiority, and up to this time she has been a borrower and not a lender in arts. In manufactures she is improving, though by no manner of comparison so fast as the people of the German Customs-Union. In the resources of war, she has been dependent on foreign loans. But with the improvements which are taking place in Russia. come the force of isdividuality, the elevation of the people, and the difficulty of making war on merely barbarous principles. The love of home is more strongly engendered in proportion to its comforts, and conscription and expatriation equally cease under the growth and diffusion of capital. The Sclave, too, is not naturally aggressive. He now enters the army because he cannot help it, and when drafted there is a scene of walling in his family. Any continued armed invasion by such a people of the rest of Europe is equally as impossible, whether we look at the nature of dem wholly wanting to the statesmen of George III as the Russian or that of the people of the other States of the continent.

The operations of Russia are to be in another quar. Her popular influences lie in redeeming the wastes of Asia, and carrying gradually Western civilization thither. Europe meanwhile, fortified at large by each successive revolution, will increase her political knowledge and resources, and the nations-knit together by common interests-enabled by judicious protection of home-interests to neutralize the monopoly of Great Britain, and finally enjoy tree-trade, will abolish the trade of kings, and universal monarchy, the chimera of speculation, will be impossible.

By a published correspondence, it appears that Samuel Martin, of Campbell's Station, East Tennessee, was the pioneer of cheap postage, and that for twenty five years, by eans of writing in the public press and sending circulars to influential people, he awakened attention to the subject These facts are made known in the proceedings of th which would at last raise American industry and commerce out of colonial dependence on England; by the vision, by virtue of their crimes. If the simplicity of described in reduce the postage on books. A WATER SUPPLY FOR BROOKLYN.

A great objection to Brooklyn as a place of residence is the absence of an abundant supply of pure water. While New-York rejoices in the Croton, her great suburb beyond the East River has had to depend on the limited resources of wells and cisterns. This evil is perhaps appreciated in its full extent only by families moving there from this side; but yet it has been found so generally oppressive as to lead to various plans for the removal of the difficulty. It was first proposed to carry the Croton under the bed of the East River, in order afterward to pour into a great reservoir at some high point in Brooklyn. Another plan was to bring in the water of the Bronx, which runs through Westchester County, and, after introducing it by means of a reservoir and large water pipes across the East River, to construct a dam of sufficient elevation to distribute it through mains from East Brooklyn through the different parts of the city. On making an investigation into the amount of water that the Bronx would supply it was found that only about ten millions of gallons could be procured each day. This was thought to be insuffient, and the plan was abandoned.

A third plan was to introduce the water of the Lakes on Long Island-such as Renconkoma and others; but as some of these lakes are situated a distance of from fifty to sixty miles from the city, the expense of aqueducts, viaducts and open canals was thought to be too in the material world should revolutionize the present | enormous, while at the same time there was some uncertainty as to the amount of water which could thus be obtained.

A fourth plan was to dig wells in the vicinity of Brookyn, and obtain the water which is found in the sands or gravel at the foot of the ridges in the neighborhood of Flatbush. On making an examination of the amount collected in the permeable strata of that vicinity and the area of country drained by these natural reservoirs, it was found that a sufficient quantity could not be obtained from this source, inasmuch as it was liable to the action of the sea and tides, and was only found in large quantities above the proper level of the ocean. This fact, taken in connection with the experience of other places, demonstrated the utter impossibility of getting a upply from such wells, hence the plan was laid aside by the engineers engaged by the City and no attempt was made to carry it into execution.

The fifth and last plan was to resort to the streams running on the south side of the island, taking their rise at different points of the ridge of hills which form what is called the "back bone of Long Island." These streams are numerous, and comprise some ten or twelve brooks, or natural water-courses, lying within twenty to twenty-five miles of the city. For the purpose of discovering the amount of water

flowing through these streams, from time to time, a series of scientific experiments were made under the direction of Mr. McAlpine, the State Engineer. The rain-guages were taken during the years commencing in 1826 and ending in 1851, from different points along the streams. This went to show the amount of water which fell every year upon the area of country drained by them: thus giving a fair standard of the quantity which may be expected to fall henceforth. The different streams were then guaged day by day for a period of from fourteen to sixteen months, persons being employed to watch the guages every two or three hours, and note down the quantity of water passing. These observations seemed to demonstrate that during the whole year a supply of water may be calculated upon amounting to thirty-two millions of gallons per day, which would be sufficient to supply the city, providing its population increased according to the present ratio, for the next fifteen or twenty years. At the same time it was thought that, by proper reservoirs and works, and the introduction of water from other streams a littie more distant from the city an adequate supply for all time might be had. The present population of Brooklyn, taking it at 150,000, would require, to give thirty gallons per day to each inhabitant, four millions and a haif of gallons daily, and the present daily surplus of water from these streams, over and above the immediste required supply, would be twenty-seven millions

This, it has been thought, would be a sufficient reserve to meet the wants of the city for many years to come, and with the certain knowledge that an additional supply could be introduced when required, The plan has been decided by scientific men to be the only feasible means of giving to Brooklyn what she so much needs. In connection with the above investigations, the water of the different streams has been ansthe next steamer that the Russians have crossed the he, however, decide otherwise, the relations of Spain | To come nearer our own times, in illustration of our lysed, and found to be of a purity not exceeded by any exception of the Cochituate water at Boston, which is required hereafter will cost \$1 500,000 in addition.

This plan, being the only one yet brought forward which seems to offer a prospect of attaining the desired object, is to-day to be submitted to the people of Brook lun for adoption or rejection. In order to enable them to vote intelligently upon it, some additional facts should be borne in mind. The Common Council of the City have for the last

two or three years manifested considerable activity in looking for a source whence a supply of water could be had, and at different times they have spent considerable sums of money for the purpose of perfecting their ar. rangements. An act of the Legislature was obtained some three years ago, to give them power to raise funds to the amount of \$300,000, in order to purchase water ourses and make preliminary examinations and calculations. They accordingly employed Mr. McAlpine, who went fully into the subject, and produced an ample report, upon which is based the late action of the Board. Some \$10,000 have been expended in the proseention of these investigations, until it has been demonstrated that a sufficient quantity of water can be ob. tained. In the meantime, the Corporation neglected to secure positive rights in the streams in question, and a number of gentlemen observing this neglect, established by act of incorporation a Company, under the name of the Williamsburgh Water Company, to obtain a supply for the City of Williamsburgh and its vicinity, and then bought up the right to some of the principal streamsthus stealing a march upon the Corporation of

When the City applied to the Legislature at its last regular session for power to proceed with the water plan, they were opposed by this Company, and their application for an act authorizing the raising of money was a failure. After the adjournment of the Legislature, the City of Brooklyn proceeded to purchase a number of streams yet unoccupied, and thus became the proprietor of water-rights about equal to those of the Williamsburgh Company.

At the special session of the Legislature, now sitting, an act was passed giving the City of Brooklyn power to raise money in order to obtain a supply of water. This act was passed with the concurrence of the Williamsburgh Company, in return for which the agents of Brooklyn did not oppose an act empowering that Company to increase its capital and change its name to the Long Island Water Works Company. Under this act it has power to come into Brooklyn and supply it with water, providing the consent of the Common Council can be obtained. If the plan to be voted upon to day is defeated, it is very probable that the Long Island Company will succeed in getting permission to introduce their water, thus preventing the City from procuring a supply on its own account.

Thus it would appear that the question to be decided to-day is not whether Brooklyn shall or shall not have water, but whether the City shall be supplied by its own corporate authorities or by the Long Island Company of Williamsburgh.

Dr. NATHANIEL CHAPMAN, of Philadelphia, whose death, at an advanced age, has just been announced, was for a long time senior Professor in the Medical

University of Pennsylvania. He was Lecturer thereis for many years, even when there was no other medical college in the country, and was distinguished for his eloquence and wit. He was born in Virginia, studied a Edinburgh at a time when it was the first school is Europe, and settling in Philadelphia, soon took the foremost place in his profession. He was no holiday physician, but in periods of public calamity, such as the vellow fever of 1820, and the cholera of 1832, he was in the front rank of danger, heading the folors hope, The City Councils of Philadelphia thereupon roted him a service of plate of the value of \$1,500

No man in the United States was more in association with wits, worthies and notabilities than the decessed His bon mots at one period were current coin through. out the Union; and for their value have now become enameled as old joes. He was extremely popular with his classes. He had three children, two sons and a dwgs. ter, who all died before him. Upon his making a visit to his native State, he was received with public honors, a dinner being given to him, and every mark of esteem and admiration showered upon him.

We were under the impression that Mr. C. J. Isaxx. sear was extinct, having been deprived of existence by Daniel Webster. A stray letter to show that still he lives appears. It is directed to the Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall, in reply to an invitation to attend the Fourth of July festival. It contains, among other things, the following:

Such of you as can recollect forty six years ago, im, will remember when a British ship of war, in the Chapeake Bay, captured American seamon from under our and compelled them to hear arms against this country; and and compelled them to bear arms against this country; ad another British ship of war, in or very near the waters of New York killed a pilot in one of these boats which are escort into the most frequented ports the most numerous tunnage of the sens.

Then claimed as Britain's wide domain, With not a suit but by her first spread,

so eminent a federalist as Ruins Ruing a crowd crying for vengeance over the pilot's corps, de-manded war, but President Jefferson, one of the clustrion manded war, but President Jefferson, one of the clustrion

Without being able to recollect so far back, we have a distinct knowledge that in the above-named year, 1807, C. J. Ingersoll published under his own signature in The Democratic Press, of Philadelphia, a statement the had he lived at the time of the Revolution he would have been a Tory." In regard to the restrictive spatem-or that of home industry-to which Mr. Jefferson was a real friend, we find Mr Ingersoll at one time of his life its pretended supporter, being sent by the manufacturers of Philadelphia County to Washington, clad in homespun fabrics, to agitate for the American system, These antecedents of course qualify him for Tamman

On the freedom of speech the writer is orthodox as

"It is to be hoped that Lord Ellesmere will explainte
the Puchess of Sutherland, and her mecidiosome camarilla,
that their extravagant appliance of gross misrepresentation
of American Slavery will have no other effect than to
deader, if not defeat, the growing amity between her
country and ours. Refraining from hard terms applied to
those mischievous ladies, we might otherwise retort that
every negro slave a dog is better fed, housed, nursed, and
taken care of than many of those called tenantry in Sociland, Ireland, and England. And Lords Shaftesbury, Caslist, and other noblemen may learn that there is better
right and reason for assailing the inherited institutions of
their privileges than the inherited institution of Africas
Slavery in this Republic. Slavery is by far the most ascient and extensive of the two institutions; and if there
he anything in the mesmobled wisdom of ancient Grees
and Rome, and medern France, and this country, which
have interdicted nobility, it is more irrational and misrious than Slavery."

The man who, had he lived at the time of the Res-"It is to be hoped that Lord Ellesmere will explainte

The man who, had he lived at the time of the Realuion, would have been a Tory, would now extinguish discussion in regard to Slavery if he could; and therefore he cannot see the foily of calling the Nobleman, which order is a step in advance of the irresponsible Slave-owner, more irrational and injurious than Slavery. Modern Democracy, which is not for Protection but is for Slavery, about suits minds of Ingersolf's

THE LATE JUDGE GLESS. - Judge John Glenn, of Both more, whose death in that city, after a short illness was an nounced in our last morning edition, was a native of Maryland. His age was about fifty five. He was a man of high standing at the Bar, enjoying a very large and lacrative practice in the civil department of his profession. Heal ways eschewed the criminal law, which has never been in particular reputs in Baltimore, in any of its phases, owing to the fact there is no Police Court there, to relieve the the few Constitution. He was a man of wealth, and of to fluence as a politician of the Whig School. He was sleve Bench of the District Court for Maryland.) by apparatuent

having occupied the same post filled so creditably by his son. His own mental constitution (his "organs," phrese logically speaking.) was such as well adapted him to the udicial sphere. As a speaker his forte was rather in the management of the law than of the facts - he place of see cess rather before the Court than the Jury. And yet, it the examination of witnesses, he always exhibited great tact, and in the heavier class of suits, involving large proderty issues, his name was very frequently associated with the leading men of the Baltimore Bar, such as Rev H. B. Latrobe, and others. His death has made another important vacancy for the present Administration to ill.

# LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Southern Telegraph Office, cor. of Beaver and Hanovers Buchanan about to Decline-A Breeze in the Cabinel-Probable Quarrel between Cushing and Marey. WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 9, 17 M.

The most intimate friends of Mr. Buchanan declare that he will peremptorily decline the English Mission.

It is asserted by many that there was an outbreak in the Cabinet yesterday; but I cannot get the particulars. Cub the casus bells being the Fishery Question.

General Bayly, of Virginia, is here; some believether.

he will be the Minister to France and that Mr. Was will come to the House of Representatives. From Washington.

WasisIngton.
WasisIngton.
Hen. Selen Berland telegraphs that he has been detained at home, at lattle Book, by sickness, and failed to recent the communications of the Department until recently. It is now on his way to Washington, and is daily expected. The following recent appearancements are announced: H. Lasselle, of Indiana, to a vacancy in Fifth Auditor's

Office.
George Martin, of New Hampshire, to a vacancy in the office of the Commissioner of Customs.
J. D. Ward, of North Carolina, who indignantly desired a first class appointment, to the Sixth Auditor's Office vac R. J. Powel, of North Carolina, removed.

Alexander P. Willard to the General Land Office, viet said Ward, resigned. Henry Kelley to a position in the same office.

Items from Bultimore.

BALTIMORE, Saniday, July 8, 183.

Preparations for the President's reception are making upon a very extensive scale. Most of our ministry and many civic associations will just the except. Col Andrew is appointed Chief Marsha. A general desire prevails automic all classes to receive the President with as imposing a display as possible. Be and have been taken for an at Narrown's Hotel, and his actives will be minimized by a matter of skatte.

national salute.

All the Courts were closed to day, out of respect to the memory of Judge Glenn, who was buried this afternoon. Wm. Fell Glies is spoken of as his successor.

Mesars, R. Garrett & Sons lost, or had stolen from their Clerk at the Post Office to day, a bill of exchange or as

The house for \$3.00.0

The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohlo Baltoud for June, foot up \$190.000, exceeding the estimates by \$40.000.

The weather is exceedingly hot here. Thermomets to day, 30 degrees.

Hon. Eben-zer Startes has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, to fill the resignation of Judge.

Pentruction of a Cotton Factory by Fire.

The new Cotton Factory in Attleborough, Mass. even by Mesers. B. B. & R. Knights, of this city, was calred destroyed by fire on Saturday night. It is supposed to have been struck by lightning. Loss between \$40,000 and \$00,000. Partially insured in this city.